SYBIL, OR THE TWO NATION

int to exhibit a trait of life, and then vanishtic events are more closely and systematically
ded with the characters than in Coningaby. In
the work opens with the expected death of
a the Fourth; and the members of the rich
are occupied with the hopes and fears that
ave rise to. The struggles of the tories to
e whigs, the three-days excitement of the
mber business, with other leading political
stances, also occupy the rich. The poor naengaged in efforts to raise their condition, by
g strikes and a national holyday; by the na-

romance of the novel is but so-so. The of an estate kept wrongfully from the true by missing papers and the roguery of an is vulgar and worn-out, besides its unintellint the case before us. The other sections of for surring interest appear like a sober imif the absurdities of Haukstone; or perhaps maneists have drawn from the same authorism mysterious admission of a candidate to a "with masked members, and a skeleton for a cardidate attacks upon a manifectory and a section." ident—attacks upon a manufactory and a 's residence by miners, with the destruction ing of the castle—the shooting of Sybil's yeomany, to get him out of the way, that sentatives of the Two Nations may be thout the fashionables being shocked by tion among them of a man who had been at a factory—and the stoning of Egrether, Lord Marney, at the head of his revenge for the death of Gerald, that the get a title and estate—are all needless and

in the milliner taste.

In a philosophical point of view the failure is complete. Beyond a vague repetition of some all-but-forgotten erotchets about the British constitution, the peace of Utrecht, Lord Bolingbroke, the revolution of 1689, and other dreams of Mr. D'Israeli in his younger days, there is no enunciation of any principle whatsoever. The incidents that might have pointed a moral are equally barren. In the Toe Nations the poor can only rise to connexion with the rich by being of old descent and entitled to an immense fortune; the excellent representative of the last-resort-physical-force chartist is shot; the representative of social reform by mutual co-operation is shot likewas; the animal chartists, when they approach the rich, get dead drunk, set the house on fire, and are burnt in their own blaze; whilst Mick and Deviladust, the factory operatives, are set up in business, for getting the title-deeds in the burning of the castle, and become capitalists themselves. With power to combine every probable opportunity and incident of social life in the form of a fiction, philosophical Young England can only imagine two modes of mmalgamating the Two Nations—killing off the poor, or making them rich.

The original germ of the plot was very good, but magred in its development by the introduction of

philosophical Young England can only imagine two modes of amalgamating the Two Nations—killing off the poor, or making them rich.

The original germ of the plot was very good, but marred in its development by the introduction of these Minerya-press weaknesses. The structure is indifferent; too much broken to into fragments, as if the writer, having formed his general scheme, had been too much hurried to consider the parts and their relations. The natural rule that an incident should be completed before it is left, is not, perhaps, so necessary in narrative as in the drama; but Mr. D'Israeli, after having begun a leaser theme, continually leaves it in medio for something else. We understand that publishers, with an eye to the tactics of circulating libraries, require that a volume should close with a suspended interest, in order that those who only get a volume at a time should send for the rest; but the necessity for the application of this canon occurs but twice in three volumes, whereas Mr. D'Israeli is constantly illustrating it. Neither, except in the latter part, where the trouble springs out of the chartist conspiracy, does the story move with much rapidity. It is rather a succession of continuous scenes, depicting various aspects of life among the rich and the poor: the handloom weaver in his wretched toil and distress—the factory hads and lasses in the Temple of the Muses—the miners complaining of the truck system—the chartists discussing politics in their wild way, ladies in their foolish way, and lords in their selfish way; together with characters representing classes of society, painted by a man who is familiar with the originals, though the theatrical character of his mind induces him to dress them a shade too much in spanigles. Considered in this point of view, Spéil, or the Teo Autions, is very able. We have already spoken of the manner in which the poor are depicted. The fashionables are equally good, without the affectation of Bulwer or the claptrap philosophy and ill-natured cynicism of Mrs. G

A DUISION IN THE DRAWING-ROOMS.

after this, there was a stir in the salibns; a muringress of many gentlemen: among gthers, Lord
se, Lord Millord, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Berners, Lord
ron, Mr. Jermyn. The House was up; the great Jalvision was announced; the radicals had thrown over
rement, who, left in a majority of only five, had altimated their sense of the unequivocal feeling of the
with respect to them. It was known that on the
the government would resign.

Detonine, prepared for the great result, was calm;
Julians, who had not anticipated it, was in a wild
disfracted triumph! A vague yet dreasiful sense
as over her in the midst of her Joy, that Lady Delod been beforehand with her, had made sen combinath the new minister; perhapa even sounded the Court,
mue time that, in the guitsing vision, the great offices
slace which she had apportioned to herself and her

SCENE IN THE PACTORY DISTRICTS.
"It was a cloudy, glimmering dawn. A cold withe ast wind blew through the silent streets of Mowbray.
ounds offthe night had died away; the voices of the day of com-menced. There reigned a stillness complete boorbins.

sounds often night had died swey; the voices of the day had not com- meneed. There reigned a stillness complete and absorbing.

"Suddenly, there is a voice, there is movement. The first footsteps of the new week of toil is heard. A man muffled by in a thick coat, and bearing in his hand what would seem at the first glance to be a shepherd's crook, only it is andle is much longer, appears upon the pawement. He touchean number of windows with great quickness as he moves rapidly along. A ratifling noise sounds upon each pane. The use of the long handle of his instrument becomes apparent as he proceeds, enabling him as it does to reach the upper windows of the dwellings whose inmates he has to rouse. Those inmates are the factory grits, who subscribe in districts to engage these heralds of the dawn; and by a strict observance of whose citation they can alone escape the dreaded fine that awaits those who have not arrived at the door of the factory before the bell ceases to sound.

"The sentry in question, quitting the streets, and stooping through one of the small archways that we have before noticed, entered a court. Here lodged a multitude of his employers; and the long crook, as it were by some sleight-of-hand, seemed sounding on both sides and at many windows at the same moment. Arrived at the end of the court, he was about to touch the window of the upper story of the last tenement, when that window opened, and a man, pale and care-worn, and in a melancholy voice, spoke to him.

"Simmons," said the man, 'you need not rouse this sto-

sleight-of-hand, seemed sounding on both sides and at many windows at the same moment. Arrived at the end of the court, he was about to touch the window of the upper story of the last tenement, when that window opened, and a man, pale and care-worn, and in a melancholy voice, spoke to him.

"Simmons,' said the man, 'you need not rouse this story any more: my daughter has left us.'

"'thas she left Webster's?"

"No, but she has left us. She has long murmured at her hard lot, working like a slave, and not for berself; and she has gone, as they all go, to keep house for hereif.'

"That's a bad business, said the watchman, in a tone not devoid of sympathy.

"Almost as bed as for parents to live on their children's wages,' replied the man mournfully.

"'And how is your good woman?"

"As poorly as needs be. Harriet has never been home since Friday night. She owes you nothing?"

"Not a half-penny. She was as regular as a little bee, and always paid every Monday morning. I am sorry she has left you, neighbor.'

"The Lord's will be done. It's hard times for such as us, 'said the man; and, leaving the window open, he retired into his room.

"It was a single chamber of which he was the tenant. In the centre, placed so as to gain the best light which the gloomy situation could afford, was a loom. In two corners of the roon were mattresses placed on the floor—a check curtain, hung upon a string, if necessary, concelling them. In one was his sick wife; in the other three young children—two girls, the eldest about eight years of age; between them their baby brother. An iron kettle was by the hearth; and on the mantelpiece some candles, a few lucifer matches, two tin muy, a paper of salt, and an iron spoon. In a further part, close to the wall, was a heavy table or dresser. This was a fixture, as well as the form which was fastened by it.

"The man sended himself at his loom; he commenced his daily task."

"Twelve hours of daily labor at the rate of one penny sach hour; and even this labor is mortgaged! How is this to end? It

niture, and four human beings dependent on him, and lying in their wretched beds because they had no clothes."

The absence of a Hebrew hero does not admit of so full an introduction of Hebrew topics as in Centingsby; but such opportunity as occurs is not lost. D'Israeli, however, has changed his theme. The Jewish glories in religious, not mundane matters, are now "the go." We hear of the blessed Hebrew virgis, and of Hebrew saints and martyrs. Nay, this theory sometimes mars a distress. There is a rather forced and rhetorical description of Sybil in her abouble—for pathos and devotion are not exactly Mr. D'Israeli's forte; but it might have passed without a smile save for the unfortunate term.

"And shall she not pray to the Holy Virgin and all the saints? Sybil prayed: she prayed to the Holy Virgin and all the saints; snd especially to the beloved St. John—most favored among Hebree mea, on whose breast reposed the Divine Friend.

Mr. D'Israelis, however, goes further than phrases.

Whilst honoring the Pope, he denies his supremacy; and looks not to his sovereign for a head of the

and, taking passage by the cars, reach the city of Richmond between I and 2 o'clock, p. m.

It is very well watered, there being at least thirty pure springs on it. There are two never-failing streams of water running nearly parallel through the whole width of the farm, between which is situated the dwelling-house, on an eminence. On one of these streams is a meadow along its whole length; on the other is a most valuable grist-mill, with a wheel of seventeen feet diameter. The dwelling-house is of brick, large, commodious, and elegant. It has a passage twelve feet in width, with an arch in the centre, and handsome cornice. There are two rooms on each side of the passage, twenty-one feet square. The partition walls, which are of brick, run from the basement to the top, and divide the house into twelve rooms. The plastering is done with plaster of Paris. The ceiling and cornice of the drawing-room are highly ornamented, and the roof is of tin. It was erected by the foreign workmen who assisted in erecting the buildings have been erected within the last twenty-two years, look well; and the interior of the dwelling-house has been repainted within a few years by a skillful painter. It has a pediment portico in front, with large and lofty columns, and a piazza in the rear, the whole length of the house, with six stuccoed columns. In the yard is a well of delightful water, with a patent pump inserted.

The other buildings are: a large brick kitchen,

FOREIGN NEWS.

the New York Courier and Enqui LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Acadia, Captain Harris

So far as we can gather, from the meages sources response or presists, whether he to a hame or at Londorget that the second teatsment is avowedly only a supplement that the second teatsment is avowedly only a supplement that the second teatsment is avowedly only a supplement that the second teatsment is avowedly only a supplement that the second teatsment is avowedly only a supplement that the second teatsment is avowedly only a supplement that the second teatsment is avowedly only a supplement that the second teatsment is avowedly only a supplement that the second teatsment is avowedly only a supplement that the second teatsment is avowedly only a supplement that the second teatsment are avoid that the second teatsment are avoid that the second teatsment are avoid to the second teatsment and the second teatsment are avoid to the second teatsment and the second teatsment the second teatsment are avoid to the second teatsment the second teatsment that the second teatsment the second teatsment that the second teatsment the second teatsment the second teatsment that the second teatsment that the second teatsment that the second teatsment the second teatsment that the second teatsment that the second teatsment that the second teatsment that the second teatsment the second teatsment that the second teatsment the second teatsment that the second teatsmen

spectral control periodic solidory all the spectra of the profits of the solidory all the solidors of the solidory all the solidors of the sol

the son and heir of the reigning prince of some part of the civilized region of Moldavia. The bride-groom is the entry-two and the lady forty-four. The young man, according to the tale in the salens, ran away with the lady; but the manueries langues—of which there are as many in Paris as elsewhere—insist that it was the lady that ran away with him. His royal father is in a thundering passion in consequence, and has banished the loving couple from his royal court and royal presence. The lady had a husband, alive and well.

The electric telegraph situatis great attention in The presence of Capt. Meadows Taylor.

a husband, slive and well.

The electric telegraph attracts great attention in Paris. It has been introduced with great success on the Rouen railroad, and is being laid down (or rather hung up, for the wires are elevated on posts) on other railways. Experiments are being made for the purpose of ascertaining if it be not possible to establish it in the very midst of Paris, so that communication may take place instantaneously between the different public establishments.

Exercising and the East, the overland mail was

step purpose of ascertaining if it be not possible to establish it in the very midst of Paris, so that communication may take place instantaneously be tween the different public establishments.

From Chinas and the East, the overland mail was received just before the steamer sailed. There was, however, very little intelligence of any interest. From China, the new was to the end of March; the Emperor is said to have evinced a disposition to receive christianity into his dominiona.

In Syria a civil war of the utmost ferocity was in progress between the Druses and the Christians. On the 17th of May a letter says:

"We have before us the appaling spectacle of no pless than eleven villages and a number of Maronite churches and convents in flames; and, what is worse, when the Christians are victorious. All the silk-worms of both parties, the sole support of the Syrian population, have been burned. The convents of the Maronites and Catholics have been burned by the Druses. Every horror is practised on their enemies. For example: to kill by famine, massacre, and a thousand other acts of barbarism, are momentarily committed. The Christians at the commencement were victorious over their enemies; but our Pasha, who is out with his regular troopa, as soon as he perceives the Christians victorious, points his artillery against them, loaded with grape, and compels this unfortunate sect to take flight. The Druses immediately enter their villages, sacking them, burning their houses, goods, &c. I do not doubt but the Pasha has secret orders from his government to destroy and ruin the Christians entirely, or he could not so openly aid and assist their enemies."

The fanaticism of the Turks is becoming more and more visible, and they recently rose in Saida to massacre all the Christians, but were prevented by some European ships-of-war. In Beyrout a rising also took place, but was suppressed. The letter says further:

"At this moment, with the help of our glasses, we see unfortunate fugitive Christians—and five or six small vess

tile parties, and demanded assistance from them."

In Madrid, a bull-fight, which took place on the 9th, was one of the finest of the season; twenty-four horses were killed on the occasion! Another affair of the same kind is to come off shortly, for the especial gratification of the diplomatic body.

The life of the Rev. Sydney Smith is to be written by Thomas Moore.

The Morning Herald denies the Morning Post's statement, that the French steam navy outnumbers that of England, and says that the former contains 103 vessels of 28,000 horse-power; that of the latter 140 vessels of 34,500 horse-power; that of the latter 140 vessels of 34,500 horse-power.

An electric gun was exhibited in London, a few days since, which fired 1,000 balls a minute. The mode of operation is a secret, but is supposed to be by an explosion of gases.

From a return just published by the board of trade, it appears that, during the quarter ended the the first of August last, the total number of lives lost by accidents on the different railways was twenty-two, and that of the victims only two were passengers, and the rest either persons employed on the railways or trepassers.

The "Akhbar" of Algiers states that on the 2d instant Marshal Bugeaud had an engagement with the Araba near Orleansville, and defeated them, killing 50, capturing 150, and taking a considerable quantity of cattle.

The mammoth steamer Great Britain recently made a trip from London to the lale of Wight, and thence to Plymouth. After staying there two or three days, she was to go to Dublin, thence to Liverpool, and to sail for this city on the 26th of July. An interesting experiment was made with her lifeboats. One of them was lowered into the water, and every effort was made to sink her. It was found that, when full of water, she would sustain from fifty to sixty persons without sinking. The Great Britain is provided with four such boats, with one very large one on deck, capable of carrying 140 persons. They are all made of iron. Of the trial made by the vessel, the fo

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—The Maynooth grant bill Liverpoot, June 19.—The Maynooth grant bill has passed into a law. The Irish colleges bill will, most probably, be read a third time and passed in the Commons to-day, its progress having been delayed in order that the opinions of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops might have the opportunity of being submitted to the House, through the Irish members, who have all at once magnanimously swallowed, the leek, in imitation of Shakspeare's ancient Platol, and transferred their persons and most sweet voices from the Dublin Conciliation Hall to St. Stephen's, in Westminster. As regards the corn laws, and all other obstructions to free-trade, it is our opinion that the question is one merely of time; and then, when Sir Robert Peel sees the expediency of the act, he will have no hesitation in calling upon his obedient majority to seat their doom. Neither do we expect that he will, for any long period of time, refrain from proposing an endocument—to arise from a rent-charge on land—for the Roman Catholic clergy of the sister island. And he seems to be satisfied that he is the only man canable of performing it.

ter island. And he seems to be satisfied that he is the only man capable of performing it.

The corn laws.—In the Commons, June 10th, Mr. Villiers moved for a committee of the whole house, on his resolutions for the abolition of all restrictions on the importation of foreign corn. Sir J. Graham declared that the prosperity of agriculture must depend on the prosperity of other branching the properity of other branching to the motion by a majority of search, we who will do more to accomplish y you could obtain by our granting search. Your object is to suppress of native industry; and that the substitution of protecting for prohibitory duties, is the keystone of Sir R. Peel's policy. He confessed that he had no confidence in Lord J. Russell's fixed duty of 4s.; and said that, if we got rid of the present corn-law, we had better assent to a total repeal. At the same inc, he condemned all sudden changes, and gave his decided negative to the motion. Lord J. Russell's fixed duty of 4s.; and after a reply from Sir R. Peel, the House divided, and negatived the motion by a majority of surrender the right of search. He took our sailors, to be called in sight of search, to be called in the fixed by the feebleness of the defence made for it, and, after a reply from Sir R. Peel, the House divided, and negatived the motion by a majority of sirght of search, to be called in the require England to abande search. No; but his treaty says: enforce your right of search. No were expense, send a feet to the who will do more to accomplish you could obtain by our own expense, send a feet to the who will do more to accomplish the toach who will do more to accomplish the support of the present corn-law, you must be at the expense of search. You must expose British said that, if we grant in the properity of the present corn-law, we had better assent to a total repeal. At the same in the properity of the present corn-law, we had better assent to a total repeal. At the same in the properity of the present corn-law, we had better assent to a

vided, and negatived the motion by a majority of 132.

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.—A curious return has just been laid before Parliament, in relation to the projected railways now before both Houses. It thence appears that the railways, of which plans and sections have been deposited with the railway department of the board of trade, amount in length, for Great Britain and Ireland, to no less than eight thousand and eighty miles; being thus nearly twenty-four times the length of England itself! The following are the proportions of the lines proposed to be made in the different countries of the United Kingdom. England has, as her share of the projected railways, 6,086 miles and a fraction; Scotland has about one-tent the quantity, the proposed lines in that country only extending to 595 miles; Ireland, however, is far ahead of Caledonia in this respect, and the sister isle has no fewer than 1,401 miles of railway projected to be laid down therein. These statements have regard only to the projected lines which are this session before Parliament for consideration. They do not include any portion of the numerous lines that have since been, and are weekly, or rather daily, being brought forward; but merely give the length of the railways, plans for which were deposited with the board of trade towards the close of last year, in accordance with the directions sisued by the railways department of that board.

IRELAND.

The repeal agitation is as active as ever, and the

The repeal agitation is as active as ever, and the leaders equally sanguine of success, and determined to obtain it. The following declaration is extracted from one of the speeches of the Liberator at the Cork banquet:

"Mind my words—scatter them, but without violence, and you will be able to carry the greatest revolution ever yet carried—the restoration of the country from provincial degradation to national dignity, national security, national prosperity. (Tremendous cheering.) I am told I will not carry the repeal. Did I not carry emancipation against the most cunning minister England ever had—Sir Robert Peel—and against the greatest general she ever had—the Duke of Wellington? (Loud cheers.) In spite of them, I carried it: in spite of them, I'll carry the repeal. (Renewed and enthusiastic cheering.) Having tried force and fraud, they then used the legal dexterity of the judge, whom somebody compared to a can with a handle at one side—the can of justice! (Great langhter.) Having tried everything else, they now try cunning. It is well they are come to that. (A laugh.) Up gets Sir Robert Peel, and says: 'These repealers are terrific follows. America is threatening a little, and I must send a message of peace to these repealers, and I'll be secure.' If he is at peace with Ireland, he may be at war with the reat of the world. The Duke of Wellington says: 'As to the repealers, they are a pitiful set of sneaking creatures; there is no danger in them—no pluck; and while I have my iron heel on their necks, I'll keep them down.' How much down, to be sure! But they gave us the Maynooth grant—three farthings apiece it comes to. (Great laughter.) See what a minister that is! Peel boasts of his strength in the House of Commons, and the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords; and they throw a charity at you, as you would throw a bone to a poor mangy dog. But I'll tell you who is governing the governors—we ourselves and one Daniel O'Connell. (Cheers.) A few months will but pass when you will hear more of this government.

prove her conduct, and acknowledge that she is in the right."

He added, that the mercantile treaties into which France has entered with Texas promised to be most advantageous to her, and that it is greatly to her political interest that the three great powers of the American continent (those of the United States, England, and of Spanish origin) should maintain their present balance of power—that neither should gain the preponderance. Such is the view taken of this momentous question by the French government, but, though that view is certainly of considerable importance, and will, no doubt, excite much attention in the United States, every one seems to be of the opinion that the annexation will take place—if, indeed, it he not already accomplished; and most public men believe that the annexation will be very advantageous both to the United States and Texas. It is believed that the cabinet of Washington will feel some little surprise on learning the opinion expressed by M. Guizot; for it had not merely counted on the atrict neutrality of the French government on the annexation question, but had believed that it had its most hearty sympathy.

F W. FULLER, druggist, corner of Pennsyllar vania avenue and 19th street, is always prepared to furnish, in any quantity, his unrivalled Soda Water and Sarsaparilla Mead, which is already conceded to be the best in the District. It is made fresh every day, upon an improved principle, from water supplied by the best spring in the city. The whole apparatus being entirely new, the water is, of necessity, perfectly free from copper, or other deleterious matters. Drawn upon the New York plan, with cork and bottle, it is, in every particular, a perfect article.

Superior sirups in every variety, of his own manufacture, as usual.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE RIGHT

It is here admitted, that the

COMMUNICATIONS

purpose of protecting and foster on the coast of Africa. We w

INDIAN AFFAIRS-THE CHEROKEES

INDIAN AFFAIRS—THE CHEROKEE

To the Editor of the Union:

The kind reception and conspicuous place
tained for my first number, in the columns of
"Union," has elicited the warmest expression
gratitude and sincere thanks of the Cherokees
in this city, which I am instructed to commun
to you. It has convinced them, that, wha
may be your prediffections or prejudices in favor
against one or the other of the parties complai
you have determined to give them a fair and open
to contend for that which they believe to be
just rights. In the "tournament" to which
allude, lances may be splintered, and adven
vanquished; but, if I can prevent it, in the
of battle, Cherokee shall not be arrayed ag
Cherokee; but, on the contrary, if a fearless
faithful exposition of the affairs of these people
avail, old friends, long severed in their frien
by bad management and bad counsel, shall ag
united as a band of brothers. If this canne
effected, then I will ask that the mantle of go
ment justice and humanity may be spread or
parties, that they may be peaceably separated
have countries far apart from each other.

This day, however, being consecrated as the
jubilee of American freemen, your columns
we doubt be devoted in your next number to the

AN ADOPTED INDIAN

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 26
ACCOUNTS FROM MEXICAN PAPERS,

ceived by the American Squadron from Vera O

bone to a poor many you. But I'll tell you who is a bailed O'Connell. (Cheers.) A few months will but pass when you will hear more of this government. (Hear.) I am ready to be conciliated. There never was a man in a better humor or temper of than I am. I'll be as thankful to them as it were a pot of thanks. (A laugh.) But they wunt do the discount of the contract of the contract

Bank of Washington, June 16, 1845.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a general meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house on Monday, the 7th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing trustees, in conformity with the terms of the deed of assignment.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES ADAMS, Cashier.

June 17—Sawid

June 17-2awtd

FOR SALE, 300 cords of best quality yellow pine wood. Also, hickory, oak, and anthracite coal; which will be delivered for cash on reasonable terms. PETER CASANAVE, 10th street and c